S6345-1
10/24/89

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Pennsylvania dropped to 4.1 percent in September.**
- **September's total of 5,120,500 nongricultural jobs was the second-highest on record.**
- **Trust fund balance of $1,622,999,947 was the highest end-of-a month balance on record.**
- **Average weekly hours were up 0.1 of an hour in August.**
- **In August, ten of the fifteen major market areas maintained their full employment rates of 5.0 percent or less.**
- **Fifteen additional counties attained full employment in August, bringing the total to forty-six.**

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ISSUED: OCTOBER 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
John H. Ruehlman, Jr.	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
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Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
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Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 4.1 IN SEPTEMBER

Pennsylvania's employment situation continued to look sharp in September despite the nation's economic soft landing. An employment gain of 52,000 and a slight reduction in the number of unemployed combined to lower the statewide jobless rate to 4.1 percent in September from 4.3 percent in August. The rate was well below the nationwide rate of 5.3 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show September's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,572,000, up from 5,520,000 in August. Although recent employment fluctuations have been inconsistent in response to economic softness, September's employment level was 49,000 above the year-ago level. During the past two years, employment advanced 205,000.

Strength in the employment numbers is supported by preliminary results from our own survey of employers. The employer survey showed a gain of 21,200 jobs to the second highest level on record. A loss of jobs is not reflected in these numbers, as shown by the CPS, since most summer jobs for youth are not reported by employers. Consequently, the employer survey does not reflect the large early summer build-up and the late summer decline in temporary jobs. The September job growth was very close to seasonal expectations, occurring primarily in government and services, both being education related.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,813	5,798	5,827	45	-14
Employment	5,572	5,520	5,523	52	49
Unemployment	241	248	304	-7	-63
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.1	4.3	5.2	-0.2	-1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,862	5,919	5,881	-57	-19
Employment	5,625	5,686	5,584	-61	41
Unemployment	237	233	297	4	-60
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.0	3.9	5.1	0.1	-1.1

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

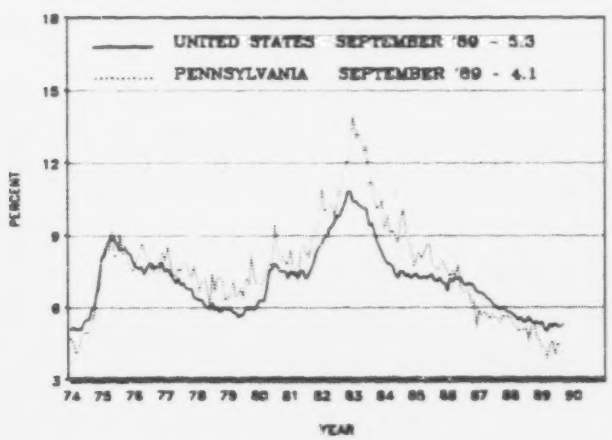


TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	SEPT. 1989 AP/	AUG. 1989 P/	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	NET CHANGE TO AUG. 1989 FROM: JULY 1989	AUG. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5120.5	5099.3	5107.5	5050.8	-8.2	48.5
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1063.0	1058.4	1055.4	1060.7	3.0	-2.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	595.2	599.2	602.1	604.2	-2.9	-5.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.9	31.6	32.2	0.3	-0.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.5	21.6	21.6	-0.1	-0.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.9	47.9	48.4	0.0	-0.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.3	93.0	91.9	-0.7	0.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.9	90.5	92.2	0.4	-1.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.6	112.3	108.1	-0.7	3.5
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		87.4	88.4	91.9	-1.0	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		59.0	60.1	60.4	-1.1	-1.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.9	35.8	36.5	0.1	-0.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.9	21.0	-0.1	-0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	457.8	459.2	453.3	456.5	5.9	2.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.3	91.6	92.7	0.7	-0.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.9	30.5	31.2	0.4	-0.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		84.3	79.8	83.6	4.5	0.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.8	42.8	42.5	0.0	0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.8	84.3	83.5	0.5	1.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.7	62.1	60.3	-0.4	1.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.7	10.6	10.7	0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.5	40.4	40.5	0.1	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.1	10.4	0.1	-0.2
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4063.8	4026.1	4044.6	3989.0	-18.5	37.1
MINING	28.0	27.9	21.9	29.0	6.0	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	258.7	261.7	260.2	253.1	1.5	8.6
TRANSPORTATION	150.5	143.0	143.1	142.2	-0.1	0.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.3	90.7	104.6	106.0	-13.9	-15.3
COMMUNICATIONS		35.4	49.3	50.4	-13.9	-15.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.3	55.3	55.6	0.0	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.3	272.2	272.7	271.0	-0.5	1.2
RETAIL TRADE	882.6	882.0	885.6	885.6	-3.6	-3.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		127.4	128.5	125.5	-1.1	1.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.7	299.6	300.5	295.9	-0.9	3.7
BANKING		90.0	89.9	87.8	0.1	2.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.8	86.0	85.3	-0.2	0.5
SERVICES	1393.0	1383.2	1385.8	1338.8	-2.6	44.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.0	248.8	235.0	1.2	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		453.0	453.1	435.1	-0.1	17.9
-HOSPITALS		246.3	246.4	237.5	-0.1	8.8
LEGAL SERVICES		39.2	39.5	38.7	-0.3	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		124.7	126.9	125.7	-2.2	-1.0
SOCIAL SERVICES		93.1	93.8	90.8	-0.7	2.3
OTHER SERVICES		423.2	423.7	413.5	-0.5	9.7
GOVERNMENT	679.7	665.8	670.2	667.4	-4.4	-1.6
FEDERAL		140.0	140.2	140.6	-0.2	-0.6
STATE		147.5	146.0	146.1	1.5	1.4
LOCAL		378.3	384.0	380.7	-5.7	-2.4
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	3.7	14.8	7.5	1.1	7.3	13.7

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

SEPTEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD

Nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 21,200 during September according to advance preliminary figures from a survey of employer payrolls. This increase is a fairly normal August/September gain. A total of 5,120,500 jobs was the second-highest on record.

In manufacturing, losses were greater than expected in the durable goods sector, primarily because of work stoppages in several industry lines.

Most nonmanufacturing industries followed seasonal patterns for this period. The higher-than-expected increase in the transportation and public utilities industry was the result of a work stoppage settlement by public utility workers. The largest increase (13,900 jobs) occurred in government as schools reopened. In addition to this seasonal gain, the federal government was hiring census workers. In retail trade, a gain of 600 jobs was nearly 3,000 less than seasonally expected for the month, indicating that consumers are still being cautious with their spending. Services gained 9,800 jobs over the month for a record-high total of 1,393,000. This gain in services is expected during September as workers who normally take the summer off return to the work force.

Overall, Pennsylvania's employment remains at near record levels, even though gains have not been greater than seasonally expected.

NON-FARM JOBS DROP AGAIN IN AUGUST

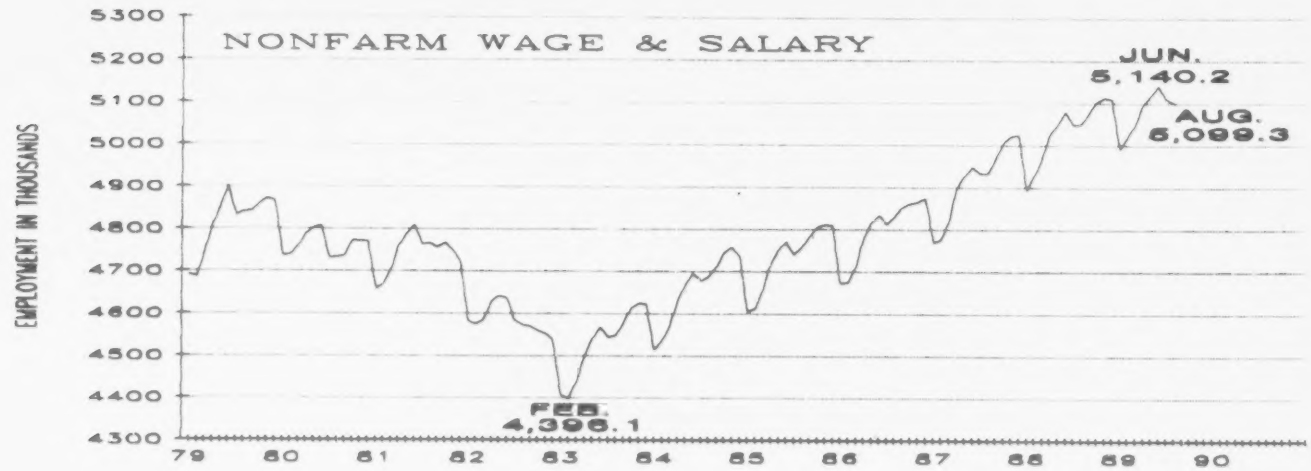
Pennsylvania's non-farm jobs numbered 5,099,300 in August—a drop of 8,200 from July. This drop is a departure from the normal July/August gain, and is following the recent trend of less-than-normal increases. The economy has been softening, and perhaps the "soft landing" predicted by many economists is at hand. Nevertheless, the economic climate for the State is still good with total jobs up 48,500 from this period last year. There are still near-record number of workers employed in Pennsylvania and many businesses are seeking to hire additional workers.

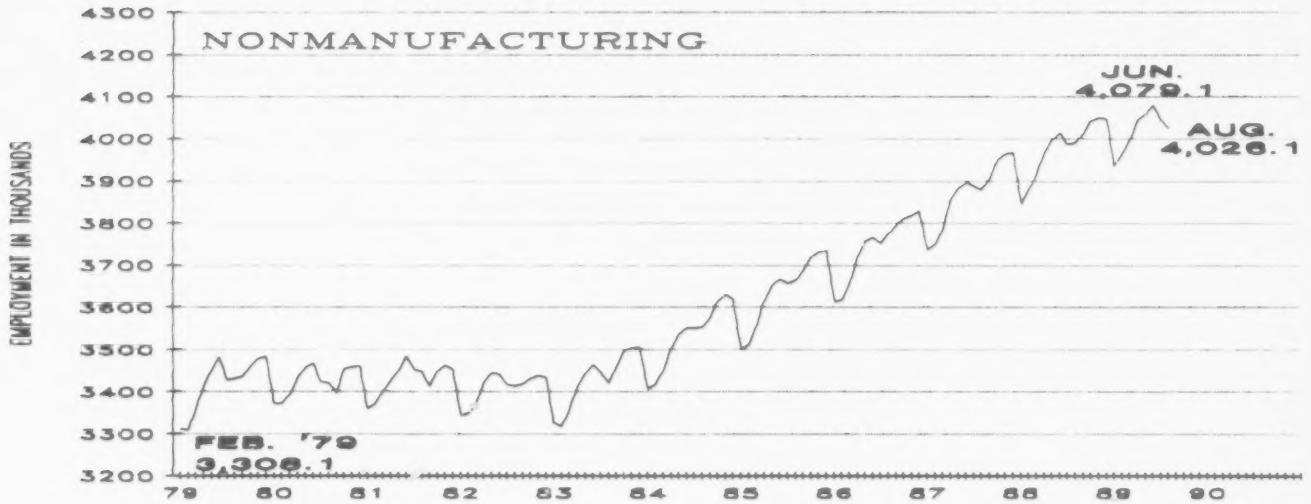
Manufacturing increased 3,000 over the month, but is still down 2,300 from year-ago levels, and the gain was less than expected. This was primarily due to losses in the electric and electronic, and transportation equipment industries, both in the durable (hard goods) sector. A plant closing and work stoppage accounted for the majority of this decline.

Nondurable goods were up from month-ago and year-ago levels, with monthly increases in all but two reported industries: tobacco manufacturers, down 100; and chemicals and allied products, down 400.

Hampered by a major work stoppage in the public utilities industry line, nonmanufacturing jobs declined in August by 18,500 to a total of 4,026,100. Over the year, nonmanufacturing employment increased by 37,100. In this division, contract construction continued to show strength, up 1,500 jobs from July to a record-level of 261,700. Retail trade dropped 3,600 over the month, deviating from a normal gain during August. Consumers, having satisfied their needs earlier, are cutting back on "non-essential" purchases. While nonmanufacturing job losses were rather widespread in August, job counts remained up in most industries from this period last year.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA





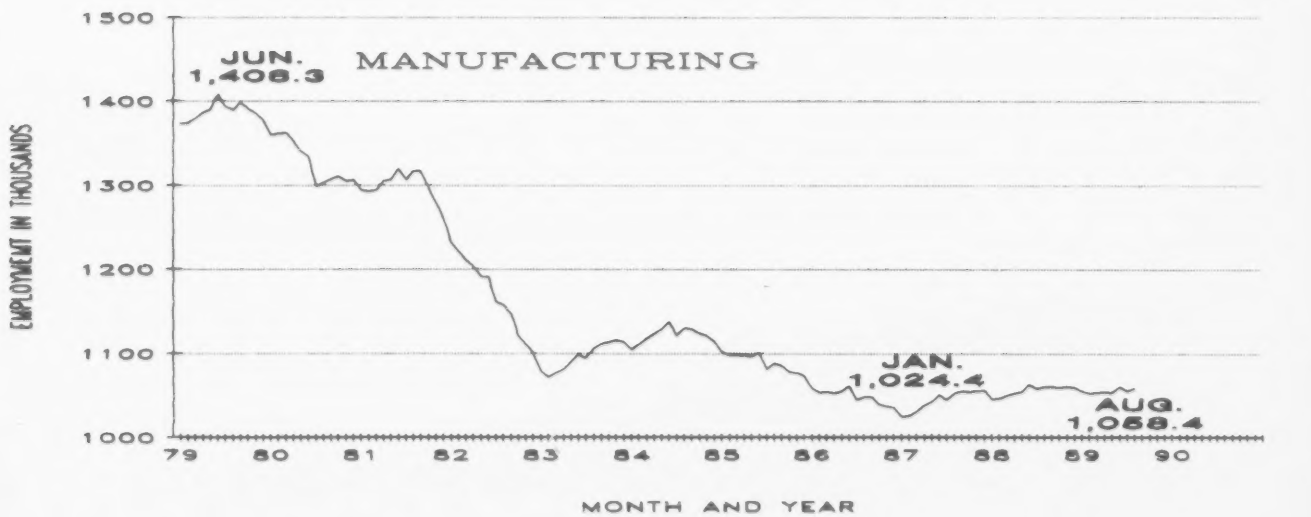


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. 1989 P/	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1989 P/	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1989 P/	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$426.87	$427.03	$418.20	40.5	40.4	40.8	$10.54	$10.57	$10.25
DURABLE GOODS	464.51	465.83	454.89	41.4	41.5	41.8	11.22	11.22	10.93
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	363.23	363.83	353.05	39.8	39.8	41.1	8.92	8.93	8.59
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	371.90	382.12	367.52	40.8	41.4	40.7	9.16	9.23	9.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	474.88	472.88	464.75	42.4	42.6	42.5	11.20	11.10	10.70
PRIMARY METALS	532.46	546.25	530.87	41.8	42.3	41.9	12.80	12.88	12.67
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	453.00	448.35	444.16	42.1	41.8	42.1	10.76	10.75	10.55
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	488.47	483.91	476.86	42.8	42.3	42.7	11.49	11.44	11.17
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	424.32	417.04	414.12	40.8	40.1	40.8	10.40	10.40	10.20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	524.30	527.31	538.34	40.3	41.1	41.8	13.01	12.83	12.85
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	437.28	437.81	412.40	40.6	40.5	40.0	10.77	10.81	10.31
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	387.97	413.76	382.53	38.8	38.9	38.8	10.31	10.37	9.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	381.18	378.49	370.84	38.5	38.1	38.8	9.86	9.88	9.32
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	438.74	428.57	420.88	41.8	40.7	41.1	10.52	10.53	10.24
TOBACCO PRODUCT	276.30	276.41	280.07	41.8	42.2	40.7	6.61	6.56	6.39
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	282.11	287.25	283.02	38.0	38.3	39.2	7.49	7.50	7.22
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.88	228.10	221.70	35.3	35.2	35.7	6.45	6.48	6.21
PAPER PRODUCTS	488.22	483.61	474.34	43.8	42.2	43.2	11.45	11.46	10.98
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427.01	425.13	432.02	38.4	38.3	40.3	11.12	11.10	10.72
CHEMICALS AND ALLED PRODUCTS	509.53	508.31	522.78	40.8	40.8	42.4	12.56	12.52	12.33
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	604.82	608.06	584.46	42.4	42.8	42.1	14.26	14.16	14.12
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	380.48	382.23	374.40	41.0	41.1	41.8	9.28	9.30	9.00
LEATHER PRODUCTS	287.34	253.85	228.56	39.2	39.2	36.4	6.82	6.84	6.28
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	484.94	475.73	443.17	38.9	37.4	36.9	12.80	12.72	12.01
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	657.84	600.12	647.33	41.0	38.2	41.1	16.04	15.71	15.75
COMMUNICATIONS	585.60	584.70	561.36	40.4	41.4	40.8	14.00	13.84	13.58
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	676.60	671.98	648.68	42.5	42.8	42.7	15.92	15.70	15.22
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	182.38	186.84	181.32	28.8	28.8	28.8	6.66	6.80	6.34

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS UP 0.1 OF AN HOUR IN AUGUST

An increase of 0.1 of an hour worked, combined with a slight decrease of $.03 an hour gave manufacturing production workers average weekly earnings of $426.87 for August. This was only $.16 less than last month, but $8.67 more than August 1988.

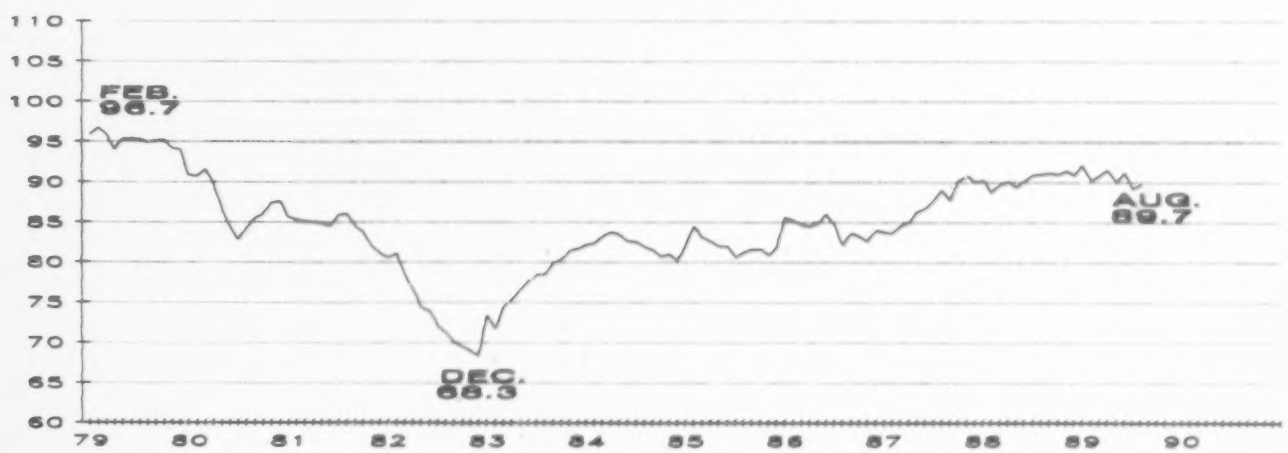
Average weekly hours worked have ranged betwen 40.4 and 40.8 hours for all of 1989. This is still a good sign that Pennsylvania's economy is holding steady, with no immediate signs of "letting up."

Hourly earnings increased for workers in all industries from year-ago levels. In manufacturing, the increases ranged from 1.0 percent, or $.14 an hour for leather products workers to 8.6 percent, or $.54 an hour for petroleum and coal products workers. In the nonmanufacturing sector, bituminous coal and lignite mining workers averaged 1.8 percent or $.29 an hour more, while general merchandise workers received an average of 5.4 percent or $.34 an hour more.

Average weekly earnings were up from August 1988 in all but two industries (transportation equipment and chemicals and allied products), both in the manufacturing sector. This decrease was caused by a loss of more than an hour in their average workweek.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 89	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	72,789	93,305	64,065	-20,516	8,724
Weeks Claimed	538,497	518,223	495,702	20,274	42,795
...Average Weekly Volume	117,065	123,386	107,761	-6,321	9,304
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	-0.1	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	28,904	37,329	26,808	-8,425	2,096
Final Payments	9,016	8,958	7,543	58	1,473
Weeks Paid	483,985	442,138	419,991	41,847	63,994
Net Benefit Amount	$75,602,357	$72,320,307	$59,862,681	$3,282,050	$15,739,676
Average Check Amount	$156.21	$163.57	$142.53	-$7.36	$13.68

WEEKS CLAIMED UP FROM A YEAR AGO

The number of weeks claimed in August grew to 538,497, an increase of 20,274 or 4 percent from July. Compared to a year ago, the August weeks claimed total was up 42,795 or 9 percent. Because there were more work days in August than July, the average weekly volume of weeks claimed dropped by 6,321 or 5 percent from July to August. As a result, the insured unemployment rate dipped from July's 2.6 percent. In accordance with seasonal movements, the number of initial claims plunged by 20,516 or 22 percent from July to August. However, the August initial claims total of 72,789 exceeded the year-ago total by 8,724 or 14 percent.

The weeks paid total jumped by 41,847 or 9 percent from July to August as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed rose from July's .85 to August's .90. This increase in weeks paid offset a $7.36 drop in the average check amount which generated an increase of $3.3 million in the net benefit amount for August over July. The average check amount of $156.21 for August was the lowest of the year to date. In each of the previous five years, the annual low for the average check amount was recorded in August. During August, income to the Trust Fund exceeded disbursements by $183 million which raised the fund's cash reserves by the end of the month to $1.6 billion. This was the highest end -of- a- month balance on record.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - AUGUST 1989

Income	$ 258,616,400	Cash Reserves	$ 1,622,999,947
Disbursements	$ 75,598,150	Net Reserves	$ 1,622,999,947

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FIFTEEN ADDITIONAL COUNTIES ATTAIN FULL EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST

Single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates were recorded in all sixty-seven counties during August. Sixty-four counties reduced their rates since July, one retained the same rate, and two counties showed slight increases. Fifteen additional counties attained rates of 5.0 percent or less for an August total of 46 counties with full employment. Almost one-third of these counties were in the Western portion of the State, narrowing the East/West ratio of full employment to two to one.

Of the remaining counties with rates greater than 5.0 percent, 20 noted decreases from month-ago levels and one (Cameron County) reported an increase. The volume of unemployment in this county was only 200 (rounded data) thus, small changes in volume could cause a percent change that would not be as significant as the same percent change in a county with a larger volume of unemployment.

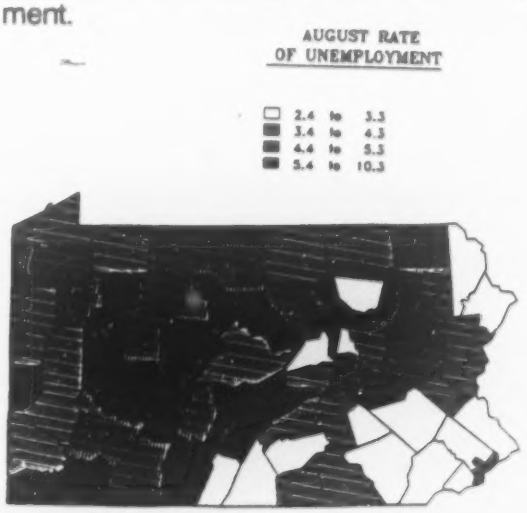


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
AUGUST - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Sullivan	1	2.4	100
Cumberland	2	2.5	2800
Lancaster	3	2.6	6000
Montgomery	3	2.6	10200
Chester	5	2.8	5400
Fulton	5	2.8	200
Berks	7	2.9	5300
Bucks	7	2.9	8600
Lebanon	7	2.9	1900
Franklin	10	3.0	1800
Montour	10	3.0	300
Wayne	10	3.0	700
Delaware	13	3.2	9900
Pike	14	3.3	500
Union	14	3.3	600
Bradford	16	3.4	1100
Allegheny	17	3.6	23500
Lehigh	17	3.6	5400
Mercer	17	3.6	1900
Monroe	17	3.6	1700
Northampton	17	3.6	4200
Dauphin	22	3.7	5100
Snyder	22	3.7	700
Adams	24	3.9	1500
Butler	24	3.9	2900
Centre	24	3.9	2500
Columbia	24	3.9	1200
Lawrence	24	3.9	1800
Perry	24	3.9	800
Erie	30	4.1	5500
Tioga	30	4.1	800
Washington	30	4.1	3800
Lackawanna	33	4.2	4700
Warren	33	4.2	900
York	33	4.2	7800
Carbon	36	4.5	1100
Elk	36	4.5	800
Wyoming	36	4.5	600
Crawford	39	4.6	1800
Philadelphia	39	4.6	34400
Venango	39	4.6	1200
Lycoming	42	4.7	2900
McKean	43	4.9	1000
Westmoreland	43	4.9	8500
Blair	45	5.0	3100
Northumberland	45	5.0	2500
Jefferson	47	5.2	1100
Luzerne	47	5.2	8600
Potter	47	5.2	400
Schuylkill	47	5.2	3800
Somerset	51	5.3	1700
Fayette	52	5.5	3200
Susquehanna	52	5.5	1000
Juniata	54	5.6	600
Clarion	55	5.7	900
Armstrong	56	6.0	1800
Clinton	57	6.2	900
Mifflin	57	6.2	1300
Bedford	59	6.4	1400
Beaver	60	6.5	3800
Cameron	61	6.8	200
Huntingdon	62	6.9	1300
Cambria	63	7.1	4700
Clearfield	64	7.4	2600
Indiana	65	7.7	2600
Greene	66	7.8	1000
Forest	67	8.1	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	AUGUST 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AUGUST 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JULY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JULY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	AUGUST 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AUGUST 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6421.0	5.2	6497.0	5.2	6797.0	5.6
PENNSYLVANIA	248.0	4.3	261.0	4.5	265.0	4.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.0	3.7	13.7	4.1	13.5	4.1
ALTOONA MSA	3.6	6.0	3.6	6.0	4.0	6.7
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.2	7.2	4.3	7.3	5.0	8.3
ERIE MSA	6.1	4.6	6.1	4.6	7.1	5.4
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.8	3.6	12.0	3.7	12.6	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.6	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.5
LANCASTER MSA	7.0	3.1	7.0	3.1	7.2	3.3
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	88.4	3.7	89.3	3.7	91.8	3.8
PITTSBURGH PMSA	40.5	4.2	42.4	4.4	48.9	5.1
READING MSA	6.5	3.7	6.4	3.6	7.0	4.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.5	5.4	19.6	5.4	19.6	5.4
SHARON MSA	2.1	4.1	2.3	4.4	2.6	5.1
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.3	2.9	4.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.6	6.0	3.5	5.8	3.1	5.2
YORK MSA	9.7	4.4	9.1	4.1	8.8	4.0

* Preliminary data.

FULL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES IN TEN LABOR MARKET AREAS

There was little change in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the fifteen major labor market areas in August.

Ten areas held their rates of 5.0 or less from July. This is the rate considered full employment by most economists. The State's rate of 4.3 was centered within the areas, with seven areas having rates lower and eight areas with rates above Pennsylvania's. Twelve areas registered drops in their rates from year-ago levels, one remained the same, and two areas increased their rates.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In August, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.6 for SDA 19 (Montgomery County) to 6.5 for SDA 05 (Beaver County). Several SDAs have been redefined with the release of August Data (see table 7 on next page).

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
AUGUST 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.5	129.0	5.5	4.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.5	101.4	5.1	4.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.4	169.4	7.0	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	482.0	465.5	16.5	3.4
05	Beaver	59.5	55.6	3.8	6.5
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.6	128.4	7.2	5.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.6	220.9	11.7	5.0
08	Greene, Washington	105.6	100.8	4.8	4.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	99.1	6.1	5.8
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	206.3	194.0	12.3	6.0
* 11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	230.5	220.4	10.2	4.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.3	81.8	3.6	4.2
14	Lackawanna	111.7	107.0	4.7	4.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.8	104.8	4.0	3.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.1	224.7	12.4	5.2
17	Philadelphia	746.4	712.0	34.4	4.6
18	Bucks	299.5	290.9	8.6	2.9
19	Montgomery	394.0	383.7	10.2	2.6
20	Delaware	304.3	294.4	9.9	3.2
21	Chester	195.3	189.9	5.4	2.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.6	260.0	9.6	3.6
23	Berks	179.1	173.8	5.3	2.9
* 24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	344.0	332.9	11.1	3.2
25	Lancaster	227.4	221.4	6.0	2.6
26	York	185.1	177.4	7.8	4.2
27	Adams, Franklin	97.9	94.6	3.3	3.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.5	96.7	3.8	3.7
* 29	Montour, Northumberland	58.4	55.6	2.8	4.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5919.0	5686.0	233.0	3.9

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.